CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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THE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph:

I enclose to you, for publication, my letter to Hamilton, referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter of the 30th April, 1830, which last forms so ent a place in the recent address of the Vice ent to the People of the U. States. Had I be- this letter of any importance to Mr. Calhoun, d have been voluntarily communicated to him, e receipt of his answer of the 1st of June, to er to him of the 31st of May. I give it to the not because my opinion of it is changed, but e Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the President of h of August 1830, after my offer to furnish th a copy of it, if he desired it, reiterates the that it ought to have been shown to him.— ommunication to Major Hamilton was made t inquiry into his motives for asking it. Cer- no hostility to Mr. Calhoun was imagined, nor ceived how the facts stated could, of them- be in any way injurious to him. Major Hamil- haracter was to me a sufficient guarantee that formation requested was not sought for any un- purpose.

ord or two of explanation in the further agen- ve had in this affair, is justly due to Mr. Craw- I heard nothing of my correspondence with Hamilton, and the subject was scarcely thought til during last winter that gentleman came to nate chamber, and requested me to give to esident, if not improper in my judgment, the ation I had given to him. I asked if he had letter. He answered that he had. I then said, rawford spoke to me, and speaks to every bo- this affair, with the same indifference that he of any other incident in his political life. I am e does not care what you do with the letter. ay give the President a copy of it.

or Hamilton declined doing this from a motive icacy. He stated that he had conversed, or cor- nded, I do not recollect which, with Mr. Calhoun s subject, and that the statement of Mr. Craw- nd Mr. Calhoun did not agree. He was there- unwilling to interfere, further than to comply the President's wish in asking of me the infor- n.

this statement, I was determined not to give the mation without Mr. Crawford's express assent. information was no longer a matter of indiffer- and I did not choose to give it to the President out apprising Mr. Crawford that he and Mr. Cal- differed in their account of the transaction, and out submitting to him my statement of our con- tion for correction, if it was, in any respect, ex- us. I obtained for that purpose, and enclosed n, a copy of my letter to Major Hamilton. His er is before the public. I found, to my surprise, I had erred in repeating what he had said, and oid the possibility of any other mistake, I deem- safest to send to the President a copy of my let- o Major Hamilton and Mr. Crawford's letter to In making this communication, from respect e personal delicacy of Major Hamilton, his name kept out of view.

tice to Mr. Crawford demands the publication s letter to Mr. Calhoun. Having received from copy of it, shortly after it was written, I have itted it to the inspection of some of those in e judgment I know he reposes implicit confi- e; and as they coincide with me in the opinion e expressed, I send it to you for immediate in- n in your paper. It is for Mr. Crawford, and *ow only, to decide* whether any thing more is ssary for his justification. I have found myself unexpectedly compelled to say any thing about ransaction, and trust that none of those who are ested in it, will find it necessary to introduce ame into the further discussion of it.

JOHN FORSYTH.

orgetown, Feb. 19, 1831.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 8, 1828.

EAR SIR: Our friend Wm. H. Crawford, was in place a few hours yesterday on private business. d very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply the request made in your letter dated Savannah, ary 25th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. afterwards read to him your letter. He regret- that your engagements did not permit you to pay a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply our inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's net to discuss the course to be pursued towards n in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings lorida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of the War Department, submitted to urged upon the President the propriety and ne- ity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson.* Mr. roe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a f that such a step would not meet the public ap- ation; that Gen. J. had performed too much pub- ervice to be treated as a younger or subaltern of- might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. ms spoke with great violence against the propos- rrest, and justified the General throughout, ve- ently urging the President to make the cause of General that of the Administration.

consequence of the strong excitement produc- y the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. wford interposed in the discussion, and suggested there was no necessity for deciding upon the se to be pursued towards the General, as the stion for which the cabinet was convened did not ure it They were called to determine how Spain to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the duct of the General was a matter exclusively be- en the General and his own Government, in ch, however Spain might feel interested, she had ight to meddle. The subject was then disposed nd was now renewed.†

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. wford his intention to present the question to Mr. roe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, al- gh not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, Gen. J. would be either arrested or censured by President.‡

With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. JAMES HAMILTON, New York.

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun.

WOODLAWN, 2d Oct. 1830.

IR—Since the adjournment of Congress, the co- of a letter from you to the President, containing ven sheets, has been placed in my hands. The ject of this labored essay is to prove that a state- nt contained in a letter from me to the Hon. John syth, of the Senate of the U. States, is incorrect. here was no evidence but that which is contained hat essay, I should not be afraid of convincing ry rational and unprejudiced mind, that my state- nt to Mr. Forsyth is substantially correct.

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* Mr. Crawford has since admitted this to be erro- ous—see his letter to Mr. Forsyth, page 3 of the blished correspondence, and his letter to Mr. Cal- un, herewith published.

† For a different version of Mr. Crawford's course the cabinet, see Mr. McDuffie's letter.

‡ It is remarkable that in this letter no allusion is ade to the confidential letter of Gen. Jackson to r. Monroe, referred to in Mr Crawford's letter to r. Forsyth, on which Mr. Crawford now relies as e justification on which he *now* grounds his change opinion in the cabinet council, and on which he rests his justification of what he states to have en his course in the cabinet.

In the brief comment which I intend to make upon your essay of eleven sheets, I propose to avoid the example you have set me in three things, viz: I shall not begin by deprecating the official dignity and weight of character of the person I address; when I meet with a fact that I cannot frankly and distinctly deny, I will not attempt to prove a negative by argument; and I shall not falsely and hypocritically profess a forbearance which I do not feel.

I shall first notice your observations upon the disclosure of the secrets of the cabinet, which you say is the first that has occurred, at least in this country. Do you really believe this assertion, Mr. Calhoun? How did the written opinions of Messrs. Jefferson and Hamilton, on the first Bank bill, ever see the light? How were the facts and circumstances which preceded and accompanied the removal of Edmund Randolph from the State Department, by Gen. Washington, disclosed and made known to the public?*— If your assertion be true, those facts and circumstances would, at this moment, be buried in Egyptian darkness. While a cabinet is in existence, and its usefulness liable to be impaired, reason and common sense point out the propriety of keeping its proceedings secret. But after the cabinet no longer exists, when its usefulness cannot be impaired by a disclosure of its proceedings, neither reason, common sense, nor patriotism, requires that these proceedings should be shrouded in impenetrable darkness. The acts of such a cabinet become history, and the nation has the same right to a knowledge of them, that it has to any other historical fact. It is presumed that all nations have entertained this opinion and have acted upon it. Whence the secret history of cabinets, the most despotic in Europe? Hence the history of the house of Stuart, by Charles James Fox, which discloses the most secret intercourse between Charles II. and the French Minister, by which it was proved that Charles was a prisoner of Louis XIV., King of France, and had secretly engaged to re-establish Popery in England.† Yet in the face of all these facts, you dare to presume upon the ignorance of the distinguished person you were addressing, so far as to insinuate that such disclosures had never been made in any country, but certainly not in this republic.

The next thing which I shall observe is, the manner in which you attempt to obtain evidence to controvert my statement to Mr. Forsyth. That statement contained one prominent and distinct fact, every thing else in that statement was secondary and collateral to that fact. It was reasonable, in controverting that statement, that you should have sought to obtain evidence to controvert that fact. You apply to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt for evidence. But of what? Not of the principal fact, but of a secondary collateral matter. The omission to appeal to Mr. Monroe whether you made the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, is strong presumptive evidence that you believed his answer would confirm my statement. You remembered the excitement which your proposition produced in the mind and upon the feelings of the President, and did not dare to ask him any question tending to revive his recollection of that proposition. The different manner in which you approach the President and Mr. Wirt, even upon the collateral secondary fact upon which you do venture to interrogate them, proceeds from the same fact that made you avoid interrogating them upon the principal fact. When you make the inquiry of Mr. Wirt you enclose him such an extract from my letter as informs him of the nature of the evidence you are in search of, because, I presume, you believed that extract would not tend to refresh his memory, or relied implicity upon Mr. Wirt's disposition to give such evidence as you desired from him. But you were apprehensive that the same extract sent to Mr. Monroe might refresh his memory, and enable him to give such an answer as would not suit your views. The extract of my letter sent to Mr. Wirt described facts and circumstances in which Mr. Monroe was a principal actor. It was therefore deemed unsafe to submit them to him. The excitement produced upon the President was so manifest, that you did not believe it could have escaped the attention of Mr. Wirt; you therefore believed it unsafe to interrogate him as to your proposition personally affecting General Jackson. Mr. Monroe says not a word tending to show that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet which was not suggested by Mr. Wirt. Every tyro in the science of law, will tell you that it is a rule of evidence that one affirmative witness outweighs many negatives; but although you were at the bar several years, it is possible your law learning never ascended so high. I might safely rest the case here; but I will produce one affirmative witness in support of the accuracy of my statement, opposed as it is by Mr. Wirt's negative statement. The Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, in a letter dated 25th July, 1830, says, "You ask if I recollect, while in the councils of the cabinet, of a letter written by Gen. Jackson to the President Monroe?" I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the President said he had not got it, but upon examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas, but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of did fully explain Gen. Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember too that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the General, but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection."‡ Now sir, what do you think of the negative statement of Mr. Wirt? Do you think it now so very certain that that letter was not produced and read in the cabinet upon which your memory is so distinct? Do you not, on the contrary, feel convicted of having attempted to pass off a falsehood upon the President of the United States?

The main fact contained in my statement is not denied directly or indirectly in your elaborate essay.— But a negative is attempted by argument. And what kind of an argument is offered? Why, that "it would be to rate his (your) understanding very low to suppose that an officer under our laws could be punished without arrest and trial." Sir, I rate any man's understanding very low who acts with a total disregard to principle. It is true, that in addition to the argument you add, that to say you did not propose to arrest General Jackson, but that he should be punished or reprehended in some form or other, is absurd on its face. What need is there for arrest and trial preparatory to reprimand? But is it indeed true that a military officer cannot be punished without arrest and trial? Was not the disapprobation in the case of the Seminole war a punishment? I think General Jackson must have felt it to be such. I would have opposed it, if I had seen any way of placing the government in the right as to Spain, without disavowing the principal events of the Seminole war.

If you are not satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Adams, in a letter dated 30th July, 1830, says, "the main point upon which it was urged that General Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he had violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola."* It is true that Mr. Adams does not say by whom it was urged to bring General Jackson to trial; you know well that there was no proposition made in the cabinet affecting General Jackson personally, but what was made by yourself. If you deny this, I will obtain the necessary explanation from Mr. Adams. It may be proper to state, that the two letters from Messrs. Adams and Crowninshield, are the only communications I have received from them since my departure from Washington, and they are in reply to the only letters I have written to them since the aforesaid period. There has been as little sympathy either individual or political between those gentlemen and me as between them and you, and in fact much less between Mr. Adams and myself than between him and you, at least before the coalition between him and Clay† In fact, before that event, my impression was that from the time your name was put down for the Presidency you favoured the cause of Mr. Adams. And the fact that all his electors voted for you as Vice President,‡ and that you suffered his printer to become proprietor of the press you had established in Washington for the express purpose of villifying my character and lauding yours, without stipulating that it should not be weilded against General Jackson, go far to establish the fact. I have now done with your argumentative denial, and the negative evidence of Mr. Wirt, backed by your *distinct recollection.*

I shall now take some notice of your attacks upon me, which, with the exception of Mr. M'Duffie's letter, are all argumentative, and principally founded upon that letter.

For the present I shall say nothing about the letter or the reasoning founded upon it. You express much forbearance towards me, because you say I have been unfortunate. What do you mean by unfortunate? If you mean that I have suffered much bodily affliction, you are right; but thank God, those afflictions are past, and I am now, and have been for more than three years, in the enjoyment of vigorous uninterrupted health. But if by unfortunate you mean that I was not elected President in 1824-5, I must beg leave to dissent from the truth of that assertion. I am conscious of being less unfortunate than you were. You, after obtruding your name upon the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, in a manner until then unknown, and I trust will never be repeated, and conducted yourself in the same unprecedented manner, while your name was permitted to be up, were put down by the State of Pennsylvania, upon which you affected to rely for success. My name was put up by my friends for the same office, and by them was kept up, notwithstanding my bodily afflictions, till the election was consummated in the House of Representatives in February, 1825. No man in the nation was better pleased at my exclusion than I was,‖ for I then verily believed, and I do now believe, that had I been elected, my remains would now be reposing in the national burying ground, near the eastern branch of the Potomac. I was therefore far from considering myself unfortunate in the result of the election in the House of Representatives.

Your forbearance towards me has been affected, because you believed you could more effectually injure me; I request that hereafter, if you should have occasion to write or speak of me, you will not again feign a forbearance you do not feel.

You affect to lament that my friends did not interfere and prevent my meddling with the matter. I make no doubt that you would have been very glad to have been spared the trouble of making so elaborate a comment upon a letter of three pages. I make no doubt that you dislike the idea of being exposed and stripped of the covert you have been enjoying under the President's wings, by means of falsehood and misrepresentation. You assert that my suspicion that you wrote or caused to be written, the letter which was published in a Nashville Gazette, is without foundation. A man who knows as well as I do, the small weight to which any assertion of yours is entitled, in a matter where your interest leads you to disregard the truth, must have other evidence than your assertion, to remove even a suspicion. You ask, why not charge Mr. Adams with having written or caused that letter to be written. The answer is easy and conclusive. That letter contained two falsehoods—one intended to injure me; the other intended to benefit you; and that which was for your benefit taking from Mr. Adams half the credit of defending Gen. Jackson, and giving it to you.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Adams was disposed to injure me, no one will, I think, suppose that he would voluntarily ascribe half the merits of his actions to the man who was the most strenuous opposer of his wishes. If the intrinsic evidence of the letter fixes it upon you and not upon Mr. Adams, subsequent events strongly corroborate the inference deducible from the contents of the published letter. During the whole of the Presidential canvass of '23, 24, I have no recollection of any act of Mr. Adams tending to vilify me; but *you know* that you set up the Washington Republican in Washington, for the express purpose of vilifying my reputation, and had the effrontery and shamelessness to cause it to be published by a clerk in the department, whose tenure of office was your will.§ The facts which I have stated will exonerate Mr. Adams from the charge of having any concern with the Nashville letter, and fix that charge upon you in the estimation of reasonable men, your denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

You place great stress upon the conduct of gentlemen in Congress, whom you assert to be my friends. This is what might be expected from a man of your loose principles, or rather no principles. My friends in Congress were men who would have been insulted, had any man, however elvated, approached them in the language of entreaty and persuasion. I never did, and never would, if I were to live a thousand years, interfere with a man who was acting under the obligations of an oath, to persuade or entreat him to act contrary to the convictions of his own judgment; and if I were such member, and any man, however elevated he might be, were to interfere with me by way of entreaty or persuasion, I should feel myself insulted, and should certainly insult the person so interfering.* The only conversation I recollect ever to have participated in with a member of Congress, in reference to the foregoing subject, was with Mr. Cobb, at my own house, in the presence of Mr. Macon, of N. C. In that conversation I supported Gen. Jackson's right to put Ambrister to death. Mr. Macon, I believe, was convinced, but I am not certain that Mr. Cobb was. That gentleman acted in concert with Mr. Clay in the part he acted in the discussion upon the Seminole war. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Lacock were men of high character and experience, and leant upon no person. Mr. Eppes made a speech in favour of the report which was intended to be made, and was in consequence placed on the committee in place of Mr. Forsyth. I wonder you had not discovered that he too was a particular friend of mine.

You say that, as it appears from Mr. M'Duffie's letter, I had no scruples about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, I had it in my power to change the opinions of my friends, by disclosing the contents of the confidential letter. No person who had a proper regard for the feelings or character of Mr. Monroe, could make use of that letter; for it was manifestly written under the impression that Mr. Monroe was capable of that duplicity which would connive at the execution of a measure, and disavow it after it was executed. I must confess, had I been President, I should not have been flattered by its reception. If I had, as you erroneously represent me, been scrupulous about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, which is positively denied, notwithstanding Mr. M'Duffie's statement, I should have made no use of that letter, and this from respect to Mr. Monroe's feelings and character.†

In the whole course of my life, I have been so much in the habit of uttering my opinions and stating facts as they were known to me, when made proper by time and place, that when I am charged, after any lapse of time, with having uttered opinions or made statements of facts, I do not hesitate to admit such opinions were uttered, or statements of facts made, if the opinions corresponded with those I entertained, or with the knowledge of facts I then possessed; but when I am charged with uttering opinions I never entertained, or with making statements of facts, inconsistent with my knowledge of them at the time they are alleged to have been made, or under circumstances not rendering the disclosure proper, I have as little hesitation in declaring the charge false. Applying this rule to Mr. M'Duffie's letter, I have no hesitation in saying he is mistaken in every part of it. I can account for his mistake, in the first part of his statement. In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I state, that previous to Mr Monroe's return to the city, you, in a private conversation with me, stated your determination to pursue the course in the cabinet that you did, and that I approved of it.‡ Mr. M'Duffie has applied this conversation to the cabinet deliberations, and has made me approve of your proposition unfriendly to Gen Jackson, which I aver is untrue, and you yourself know it to be untrue. At the time of the private conversation I had never seen the orders under which Gen. Jackson acted, nor any of his despatches, nor heard of the confidential letter.‖ I relied upon the accuracy of your representations, and according to them Gen. Jackson appeared clearly in the wrong, and I did not hesitate to tell you I thought you in the right. At the time I visited Georgia, I have no recollection that Gen. Jackson had adopted any measure to forestal public opinion, and thereby to anticipate the decision of the administration, nor have I at this moment any recollection of the existence of any such measure. If none such existed, and I believe none existed, then it is utterly impossible that I should have expressed myself as Mr. M'Duffie makes me. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, the whole of Mr. M'Duffie's statement is a mistake. I say nothing of the motives of Mr. M'Duffie in making the statement, because I do not know them, but this I will say, that Mr. M'Duffie has, upon a former occasion, shown a willingness to injure and asperse me. It is somewhat doubtful for what purpose Mr M'Duffie's statement, was obtained, as his statement has no direct bearing upon the facts stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. It appears to me, on reflection, that the principal object in obtaining it, was to impeach my veracity. If that was the object, I have no fear of the result, where he and I are known. To give you a Rowland for your Oliver, read the enclosed extract of the letter of Captain Ross. I know nothing of the correctness of his statement, farther than that he made the statement to me in substance, before he left Washington, and further added, that he communicated his impression to a military officer residing in Washington, and attached to the War Department, who told him that was no matter of surprise, that the officers attached to the Department had made that discovery before. I have left the name of the officer a blank, as I was unwilling to involve him in a controversy with you without his consent.

You say that the decison of the cabinet was unanimously agreed to. This I believe to be untrue, and I believe you knew it to be untrue at the time you wrote it. My reasons are the following:—The cabinet deliberations commenced on Tuesday morning, and on Friday evening all the questions which had been discussed were, I thought, decided, and Mr. Adams directed to draft a note to the Spanish Minister, conformable to those decisions. I intended to set out for Georgia on Sunday morning; and in order to prepare the Department for my absence, I was busily employed in office, when, about one or two o' clock, I received a note from the President, requesting my attendance. When I entered, the greatest part of Mr. Adams's note had been rejected, and the remainder was shortly after, and he was directed to draft another note pursuant to the decisions which had been made.* The next morning I set off for Georgia. Mr. Adams's letter, which is now before me, contains a repetition of the arguments he used in the cabinet; and in the letter he informs me, that the exposition which appeared in the Intelligencer, was not written by him. From all these facts, I think it is fairly inferrible that Mr. Adams did not agree to the decision of the cabinet, and that you must have known it; for it is clear that he did not agree to it on Saturday; and it is highly improbable that any arguments should have been urged to convince him, after he had been twice directed to draft his note in conformity to decisions which had been previously made.

You dwell with much stress upon the lapse of time since those deliberations, and seem to be unconscious that the same lapse of time applies to all your certificates, negative and affirmative.

You seem to repose full confidence on Mr. McDuffie's recollection, although it was of casual conversation, and likely to make the same impression upon the mind as the facts contained in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. You even refer to your recollection of a very trivial fact which you say happened during the next session of Congress. I have now a letter before me, dated in October, 1821, in which I state to you, that you, had a short time before informed me, that your memory could not be relied upon as to facts.— You wrote me a letter the next day, in which you did not controvert that fact, yet, now, after a lapse of twelve years, you rely upon your memory for a very trivial fact, viz: your application to see that private confidential letter, because you had received some hints about it, and you believe from some of my friends. Do you not perceive some inconsistency in your essay? You had just censured me for not using this letter, and then intimate that I had used it, as you seem to think I ought to have used it. In truth, I do not believe one word of your insinuation, nor do I believe *you do,* for the reasons I have already stated; I know I never made use of it. But you insinuate that I made disclosures of the secrets of the cabinet to the editor of a newspaper in Milledgeville, because Gen. Clarke suspected it, and I never denied it. I never knew that I was charged with it except in Gen. Clarke's book, and there the evidence in support of it was so ridiculous, that no person, less ignorant and malignant than Gen. Clarke, would have paid the least attention to it. Besides, if I had denied that charge, and not gone through his book, and denied every charge in it, however ridiculous, it would have been alleged by you and your co-laborers, that the charges not denied were admitted. But, sir, since you renew the charge, I give it the most unqualified denial. The editor of the paper alluded to, said in my presence, that he had been informed that it had been proposed in the cabinet, to arrest Gen. Jackson. I simply replied, that no such proposition had been made in the cabinet.

Let us apply your own rule to you, and see how you will stand the test of your own reasoning. A Charleston paper of last March, stated that you had been charged with participation in the Ninian Edwards plot against my reputation. Have you ever denied this charge?

Again: you have been charged in the South Carolina papers with being a nullifier. Mr. Gales has denied this for you; but have you denied it yourself? Have you ever considered the ridiculous figure you may cut in the sequel, if this nullification advances much farther?

In 1816, you were among the foremost in avowing the expediency and right of protecting domestic manufactures. Now, your disciples deny the right, and propose to nullify an act of Congress, founded upon the principle of protection. You may depend upon it, if you and your friends should proceed so far as to incur the guilt, and suffer the punishment of treason and unsuccessful rebellion, you will meet with no sympathy among the sister States.

I have said that Mr. Wirt's negative statement is the only evidence you have in support of your negative assertion, that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet. For proof of this, read the enclosed extract of Mr. Monroe's letter, by which it will be seen that, having no reliance upon his own recollection, he applied to Mr. Wirt for information; and he candidly and very properly adds: "Still, as the question turns on memory alone, Mr. Wirt as well as I, may be mistaken, and in regard to me, as I was sick in bed when I received the letter, that presumption is the more probable."

You appear to boast of the services you rendered Gen. Jackson in the utmost need. What those services were, you have not condescended to state in your very elaborate essay. Nor have I heard them hinted at before. Perhaps your meritorious services were in interesting and persuading the members of Congress to approve acts that you deemed worthy of punishment when deliberating in the cabinet I will, however, not dwell upon this topic. If you can satisfy the President, that you rendered him essential service, I have no objection that you should be rewarded for it. What I object to is, that you should be rewarded for ascribing to me your own acts.

You say that to place Gen. Jackson's defence upon the confidential letter, is to do him an injury, and that he in his reports never rested it upon that ground. Whether this be true, or not, I have no means of judging. But, in the course of the subsequent winter, I saw an essay in a Nashville paper, in which the writer asserted that the administration knew, before Gen. Jackson entered Florida, that he intended to take the Spanish forts; and that, knowing it, and not countermanding it, the administration had made his acts their own, and were not at liberty to disavow them. I carried this letter to the President, and requested him to read the essay, giving him my opinion that the essay was either written under General Jackson's immediate inspection, or by a person that had access to his private papers; for, that the confidential letter was evidently referred to. A short time after, he returned the Gazette, saying he entirely concurred with me in opinion. Extract No. 2 of his letter shows that Mr. Monroe now recollects the circumstances, to which my letter to him called his attention.

I must take some farther notice of Mr. Wirt's negative statement, before I close this commentary. Mr. Wirt commences his letter by expressing doubts about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet without the consent of the President, and every member of the cabinet present. I suppose this squeamishness of Mr. Wirt suggested to you the very wise decla-

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*This is a most unfortunate reference for Mr. Crawford. The fact of Mr. Randolph's corrupt proposition to the French Government, came to light by the capture of a vessel containing the depatches of the French Minister, by a British privateer, and was communicated to Gen. Washington by the British Government. Gen. Washington communicated their contents to Mr. Randolph. The latter attempted a defence, but degraded and disgraced as he was, applied to Gen. Washington for leave to speak of the proceedings of the cabinet, before using them in his own defence.

In the other instances referred to by Mr. Crawford, he confounds the results of cabinet proceedings with the deliberations upon which they are founded.

†Mr. Fox, as a historian, recorded a fact, established by the despatches of Barrillon, more than a century after its occurrence, and could no more incur blame than Champollion for unfolding an Egyptian scroll, and translating its hieroglyphics—the actors *were no more, and no ill consequences could follow.*

‡Mr. Crowninshield has since acknowledged that he was not present.

*Mr. Crawford suppresses the fact that Mr. Adams has no recollection that the confidential letter to which Mr. C. refers, and on which he relies, was not produced in the cabinet deliberations.

†Upon this subject see the note upon Mr. C's. letter to Mr. Balch, page 7 of the published correspondence.

‡Mr. Crawford's argument fails with the facts. Mr. Calhoun did receive all the electoral votes for Vice President given to General Jackson for President, but he did not receive all of those given to Mr. Adams. Eight electors in Connecticut and one in New Hampshire who voted for Mr. Adams as President did not vote for Mr. Calhoun as Vice President.

‖Why then did not Mr. Crawford retire?

§The Washington Republican was established about the first of August, 1822. Mr. M'Kenny, the clerk alluded to, disposed of his interest in 1823, and was not appointed a clerk until February, 1824. This, like Mr Crawford's other facts, fails him. The Washington Republican was not, as he asserts, published by a clerk in Mr. Calhoun's Department.

*See Correspondence &c.—Appendix, H.

†If Mr. Crawford acted upon such principles then, how can he justify his course now? Is his reason that Mr. Monroe was then *in* power, and that he is now *out* of power? Again: if it was disgraceful in Mr. Monroe to receive such a proposition, how can Mr. Crawford justify Gen. Jackson's conduct in the case in question, by it? If it were disgraceful or improper in Mr. Crawford to mention the letter to Mr. McDuffie, as he asserts it would have been, upon what principle can he justify his use of it in his letters now published? Such palpable contradictions can proceed only from a vicious or a diseased mind.

‡Query. In what letter to Mr. Forsyth? There is no such statement in the copy of the letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, placed in the hands of the President by the latter, and which is the only letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, given to the public. Was there another letter, when written, and upon what occasion? The farther we probe this matter, the more clearly it appears that the attack was long premeditated.

Mr. Crawford cannot satisfactorily explain Mr. McDuffie's letter, upon the supposition which he here attempts. The statement of Mr. McDuffie is of a conversation with Mr. Crawford, in reference to facts and circumstances that occurred in the deliberations of the cabinet, and could not possibly have occurred in any such supposed conversation with Mr. Calhoun. For proof see Mr. McDuffie's letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated Washington, May 14th, 1830.

‖Mr. Crawford's memory has failed him. See Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Calhoun, of May 19, 1830, page 46 of the pamphlet correspondence, in which he says: "I well remember, that, when I received the letter from Gen. Jackson, of the 16th of January, 1828, I was sick in bed, and could not read it.—You (Mr. Calhoun) were either present, or came in immediately afterwards, and I handed it to you for perusal.—After reading it, you replaced it, with a remark, that it required my attention, and would require an answer, but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawford came in soon after, and I handed it also to him for perusal, and he read it, and returned it in like manner." This was five months before the time alluded to by Mr. Crawford.

*This appears to us to be a *non sequiter.* The decision may have been unanimous, and a new note necessary, because the first did not accord with it.

rations you have ventured upon the same subject. Mr. Wirt's squeamishness yields to the cosideration that you only request information as to your own part, in the declarations of the cabinet. This he gravely assents to, and then states that you proposed an inquiry into General Jackson's conduct. He then proceeds with nearly two pages stating what he does not recollect. All that he does not recollect I do distinctly recollect, and so does Mr. Crowninshield. But what he does not recllect, is arrayed by you as evidence against what; and Mr. Crowninshield do recollect. And Mr. Wirt, from his manner of stating his non-recollections, seems disposed to countenance the use you have made of his negative statement. You are welcome to it, and to the reasoning with which he has supplied you. Since the dissolution of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, I have not felt myself restrained from disclosing any fact that transpired in it. While it existed, I disclosed none of its secrets, and whoever says I did, says what is not true. I know of no intrigues to injure you or any other person, either directly or indirectly. Had I been called in the year 1825, after the 3d of March, as I was called on by Mr. Forsyth last spring, I should have made the same disclosures then that I made to Mr. Forsyth. Whether Mr. Wirt remembers the facts contained in my statement, is perfectly indifferent to me, even if Mr. Crowninshield had not remembered them. But his recollection of the facts is almost as distinct as mine.* Mr. Adams's recollection is that it was to bring General Jackson to trial, and Mr. Crowninshield's that you were severe upon the conduct of the General.

I believe both of these gentlemen have given the impression that your arguments made upon their minds. Indeed neither of them have intended to give your express words. I am therefore, notwithstanding their statements, of opinion that the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth is literally correct, although "it may be to rate his (your) understanding very low, and may be absurd on its face." I believe I have now gone through your tedious essay, and have been much more tedious than I expected to be; but your insinuations have been so multifarious and various, that I could not well be shorter, and I have not time to revise it and make it shorter. A few words more about conspiracies.—Gen. Noble informed me that for about two weeks before Ninian Edwards set off to the west, in 1823, he lodged in the same house with him, and that a person in going to Edwards' room, had to pass by his, and that during that time you paid a daily visit to his (Edwards') room, and spent from one to two hours with him. He sent his memorial back to Washington, while he was on his journey; it is therefore highly probable that the most of it was written in Washington, and reviewed and revised by you during your daily visits to that compeer of yours. Every person who knew Edwards was convinced he never would have ventured upon such a step without having received assurances from persons he deemed capable of protecting him. Your letter of the 3d of July to the managers of the 4th of July dinner in Washington, was considered at the time an act redeeming the pledge of protection you had given him. It is true Mr. Adams and Mr. McLean united with you in the letter. Mr. Adams' motive for signing it was apparent. Edwards was his political supporter. His son-in-law held the vote of Illinois in his hands, without which, it appeared in the event, Mr. Adams could not have been elected. Mr. Adams, therefore, had an adequate political motive for doing the act. You could have had no such motive, nor could Mr. M'Lean I believe have had any other motive for his conduct than that of subserviency to your wishes, and a desire to enable you to fulfil your promise to Edwards. From the time General Noble gave me the information, and that you signed the letter of the 3d of July, I never doubted that the plot against my reputation was your handy work; and originated in your brain so fertile in mischief. And yet you complain of intrigues and conspiracies. I have through my whole life been a plain thoroughgoing man. When difficulties have arisen, I have honestly met them, and under the protection of the shield of integrity have vanquished them. I am now too old to adopt a new course of conduct. I am in retirement, and have no wish to emerge from that retirement.

I had like to forgot your charge of infringing the purity of the electoral colleges. I wrote the letter to Mr. Barry of which you complain, and that was not the only letter. But at the time that letter was written, I had no information that the electors of Kentucky were pledged to vote for you as Vice President, nor have I any other evidence now before me than your assertion, which every person as well acquainted with you as I am, will admit to be very slender evidence. I wrote no letter to any State where I knew the electors were pledged to vote for Vice President.

You seem to think I am under the influence of resentment. You are mistaken. Resentment is only felt against equals or superiors, and never against inferiors From the time you established the Washington Republican for the purpose of slandering and villifying my reputation, I considered you a degraded, a disgraced man, for whom no man of character could feel any other than the most sovereign contempt.—Under this impression, I was anxious that you should be no longer Vice President of the United States.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the U. S.

Extract of a letter from Benj. W. Crowninshield to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 25th July, 1830.

"You ask me if I recollect while in the councils of the cabinet, of a letter written by General Jackson to the President Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter, which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the President said he had not got it, but upon examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas; but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of, did fully explain General Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember too, that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the General; but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection."

Extract of a letter from James Monroe to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 8th August, 1330.

1st Extract.—"I lay in bed more than a week during which that letter was removed, and every thing relating to that war having been previously arranged, it was forgotten and never read by me until after the meeting of the administration and the decision as to the course to be pursued in reference to its management. My impression is, that I read it then, on a suggestion of Mr. Calhoun that it required my attention. Had I read it when I received it, I should have considered it as cofidential, and never have shown it to any one, however great my confidence in them might be. As the question, whether that was mentioned in the cabinet, involved the correction of my memory I did not wish in replying to Mr. Calhoun's letter to rest on my memory alone, and in consequence made an appeal through a friend to Mr. Wirt, who declared that it was not mentioned in the cabinet nor brought before it, and that he had never heard of it before."

From the foregoing extract it will be seen that Mr. Monroe relied upon Mr. Wirt's memory.

2d Extract.—"I well recollect the confidential communication referred to in yours, which afterwards passed between us, and the inference respecting the publication in Tennessee, in which we both concurred."

Extract of a letter from Jack F. Ross, a Captain in the late army, dated Tuscaloosa, 4th of September, 1830.

"I reached Washington in April or May, 1823, as an applicant for the office of Marshal for the Alabama district. At the time of my arrival the President (Mr. Monroe) was at his plantation in the country. I did consult with you as my friend as to the most probable means of obtaining the office, and you did advise me to endeavour to interest Mr. Calhoun in my favor, alleging that you thought he exercised more influence with the President than any other member of the cabinet, and perhaps than all the rest together. I accordingly called on him and presented my letters to him, and received from him such assurances as evidently induced me to think he was warmly (my) friend. Some days after this interview with Mr. Calhoun, Robt. Crawford arrived at Washington, as an applicant for the office for my friend Major Armstrong, who had applied, ignorant of the fact that I had applied. Mr. Crawford did not bring with him letters from Gen. Jackson, recommending Major Armstrong; but Maj. Armstrong went to Nashville, procured the letters, and forwarded them to Washington; and I recollect distinctly taking from the post office, one morning, a letter from Major A. to Robt. Crawford, the contents of which Mr. Crawford shewed me, in which the Major says, I have by this day's mail sent on letters from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, or words to that effect.—These letters, I am sure, came by the same mail that brought the one from Major A. to Mr. Crawford, and must have been received that very morning, and with this knowledge of the fact, I again called on Mr. Calhoun to consult with him, but said nothing of these letters. He told me I should have met with no difficulty in obtaining the appointment, but that Mr. Monroe had received Gen. Jackson's letter recommending Maj. A. while he (Mr. Monroe) was at his plantation in the country, and had pretty much made up his mind to appoint him before my application came before him; when in fact Gen. Jackson's letter had not then been received three hours, and that a part of mine had been forwarded to the President while he was in the country.* These facts I mentioned to you as a matter of astonishment, that a man of Mr. Calhoun's standing should descend to such low subterfuges, particularly where such a course was so uncalled for. I think I also mentioned the matter to General ——, who was my friend on this occasion; but what his reply was I cannot at this distant period recollect. I can only say, whatever I stated to you at the time was correct."

First extract of a letter from John Q. Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, dated Quincy, 30th July, 1830.

"The main point on which it was urged that Gen. Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he had violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola."

Second extract.—"I thought his conduct, (General Jackson's) so far as it was a subject of consideration at that time, needed no explanation other than a knowledge of the facts of the case. I urged a more decided and unequivocal approbation of that conduct than it received. I may add, that my opinion then is my opinion now. It was formed on principles which have not changed."

Third Extract.—"I was directed accordingly to answer the note of the Spanish Minister, and an article was prepared by another hand and published in the National Intelligencer, giving notice of the President's views and intentions in relation to the subject."

NOTE.—Mr. Crawford has suppressed a material fact in Mr. Adams's statement, viz:—That he (Mr. Adams) had no recollection that the confidential letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, referred to and relied upon by Mr. Crawford, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during its deliberation. See the Correspondence, Appendix, letter O.

* This statement is absurd upon its face. It at once presupposes that Mr. Calhoun *did*, and that he did *not*, know that Gen. Jackson had recommended Major Armstrong.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH OF FEB. 25.

General Green: I herewith enclose a statement, which I wish to be published in your paper as supplemental to my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, and which has been made necessary by the publication of Mr Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton.

J. C. CALHOUN.

24th February, 1831.

In my letter to Gen. Jackson of the 92th May, 1830, published in the correspondence, speaking of the plot to destroy my political standing, I stated, "that several indications forewarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but, in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the present district attorney for the southern district of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the Cabinet in the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on." The letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, of N. York, to whom I referred in the above extract, published by the former in the U. S. Telegraph of the 22d inst., enables me to trace another link in this artful conspiracy against my character, which, I trust, will form a sufficient apology for my again intruding myself on the public attention. If a copy of this letter, which, it seems, was placed in the hands of the President, when Mr. Forsyth put him in possession of a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to him of the 30th April, 1830, had been furnished me, as in justice it ought to have been, the remarks that I am now constrained to make, would have appeared in the body of the correspondence with Gen. Jackson, and would have saved me the pain of again troubling the public.

I then conceived I had a right to be put in possession of all the facts and circumstances referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr Forsyth, and that the withholding of them was an act of injustice to me, calculated, whatever may have been the intention, to deprive me of the means of tracing out and exposing to the public, what I did not doubt to be a base political plot. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, now published, it seems, was the one referred to by Mr. Crawford in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, but with the name of Mr. Hamilton left blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter which was furnished me. The facts disclosed by the publication of Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton, taken in connexion with the correspondence alluded to with the present District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, will prove, as I will presently show, that I had just cause to complain that evidence, material to my vindication, was withheld; and I cannot but regret, that Mr. Forsyth's "respect to the personal delicacy of Maj. Hamilton," has, in its effects, operated, though it may not have been so intended, unjustly towards me, by preventing me from tracing, in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, one of the earliest, and I must add, the foulest movements in the operations of this political conspiracy. What I could have done, then, in connexion with the general chain of my remarks, I am now constrained to do in this detached way, with great disadvantage to my vindication; the full force of which would have been more deeply felt by viewing all the circumstances in connexion.

This letter, by its date and other circumstances, clearly connects itself with Mr. Hamilton's correspondence with me, already alluded to; makes that correspondence a link in the chain of this corrupt political intrigue, thereby carrying back the movement to the early part of the year 1828; and, by its reference to an individual (Maj. Lewis) then residing in Nashville, as will be seen in the copy of the correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, hereto annexed, shews it to be a part of the system of operations which, as appears by Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, had been commenced against me in December, 1827, and following so soon after, probably constitutes the second link in this foul plot against an individual, zealously co-operating at the same time in the same political cause with those conspiring against him; and who, from their political relation to him at the time, he had a right to consider his friends. I take no pleasure in exposing a transaction so disgraceful, but I feel myself compelled to do so in the discharge of a private and public duty. It must be painful and mortifying to the public to know, that the practice of such acts is possible under our system, but the knowledge that it is so, may guard against its recurrence in future.

In order to give a clear understanding of the affair, it will be necessary to make a few preliminary remarks.

It appears, from Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it was written in reply to a letter, dated at Savannah, the 25th Jan. 1828, from Mr. Hamilton, who was then on his return from New Orleans, where he had been, by the appointment of the Tammany Society of New York, to represent them, as I understood, in the celebration of the 8th Jan. 1828. Gen. Jackson had been invited by the Legislature of Louisiana, to attend the celebration. Mr. Hamilton, on his way to New Orleans, passed through this city in December, 1827, when Congress was in session, and after remaining here some days he proceeded to Nashville, and accompanied the General and suite to New Orleans. From Savannah he returned to New York through this place, where he again remained some time, Congress being still in session. Whether this letter of Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Forsyth was the commencement of the intrigue, or whether it originated at an earlier date, at this place on his way to Nashville, or while there, I am unable to say; but I cannot doubt that the arrangements for its accomplishment were made on his return from Savannah to this place. At the time I was decidedly, and may add, zealously, engaged in the support of Gen. Jackson. I believed his election by Congress was prevented by a departure from a most important, fundamental principle in our system, and that he was the only individual in the country who united the popularity and firmness to arrest, if elected, what I then and now consider a dangerous tendency in our affairs. Under this impression, I stood prepared to render every aid in my power to secure his success. This strong feeling was seized on to extract from me, if possible, some hasty and unguarded expression respecting the course of the cabinet on the Seminole question, by which I might be entangled.

Mr. Hamilton, while here, requested to have some conversation with me, which on my part was carried on with the freedom that is usual between those engaged on the same side in a warm political contest. I viewed him in no other light than that of a warm supporter of General Jackson. In connexion with some remark of his, that there was a rumor of an attack on General Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war, he inquired if any motion had been made in the cabinet to arrest him. To which I replied in the negative. It may be proper to remark here, that no such motion or any other was made. The discussion in reference to the course that might be pursued towards him, took place on a suggestion of the propriety of an inquiry into his conduct, and my answer was therefore in strict conformity to the facts. I accompanied the answer with some general remarks on the proceedings of the cabinet, such as I might with propriety make without any breach of confidence. I however feel the most perfect confidence, that I did not use the expression, that "the only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government," as Mr. Hamilton states that he understood me in his letter of the 25th Feb. I neither did nor could use the expression "only," as it would have been both inconsistent with facts and absurd, as the publications on the Seminole affair clearly indicate that other points were considered by the cabinet. If the statement be an error on the part of Mr. Hamilton, it probably originated in my using the words "main point, or great point," or some other expression of similar import, instead of the expression he imputes to me. The whole conversation was of a general character, such as might with propriety be held respecting the cabinet proceedings—and was by me considered in no way confidential, except the confidence that exists between gentlemen, that my name was not to be used before the public in connexion with any thing I said. I certainly did not suppose that my conduct, or that of any other individual, was put at issue, and could have had no intention of making an erroneous impression as to the proceedings of the cabinet, nor the part I took. I suspected no sinister object.

On his return to New York, I received a letter from him dated the 25th February, the object of which was, apparently, to know if he understood my conversation correctly.

He stated that his object in being thus particular in endeavoring to ascertain from me whether his recollection was faithful or not with regard to the conversation, was because he wished to fulfil the object of his inquiry by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of General Jackson in the truth; not with a view to make the publication then, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with the Seminole campaign. This disclosure, particularly that the information was intended for Major Lewis as a confidential friend of General Jackson, excited my suspicion. Circumstances, however, gave my eye a wrong direction, not towards myself, but Mr. Monroe. What they were, it becomes necessary to state, with the view of understanding the correspondence which followed with Mr. Hamilton.

When Mr. Monroe received the letter of General Jackson of the 19th August, 1818, in answer to his of the 19th September of the same year, both of which are published with my correspondence with General Jackson, he was at his farm in Albemarle. General Jackson, in his letter, objected to the construction which had been placed on his orders. Mr. Monroe addressed me a private letter of the 9th September, 1818, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A, stating the view which the General took of his orders, the tone of his letter, and with some other circumstances, his (Mr. Monroe's) reasons for thinking that there ought to be an official correspondence between the General and myself, so that the views which we respectively took of his orders might appear on record.

This letter passed out of my possession into that of General Jackson without my consent, but at what time, or by what means, or through whose agency, I am to this day uninformed. In December 1827, I accidentally heard from a gentleman of this city, in a conversation turning on the subject of the feelings of Mr. Monroe towards General Jackson, (which I stated I knew to be friendly,) that there was a letter of the former in the hands of the latter, which afforded conclusive proof of his hostility to the General. Having found, some time before, that the letter of Mr. Monroe to me of the 9th of September, a copy of which is hereto annexed, was missing, I ascertained the fact by an examination of the letter to me, that it was missing, on a hint from a friend that there was a letter written by Mr. Monroe, as it was supposed, to me, which was out of my possession, and was intended to be used for political purposes. My friend could not inform me in whose possession the letter was.—On hearing that there was a letter of Mr. Monroe's in General Jackson's possession, I concluded it must be the same, though I was utterly at a loss to conjecture how it passed into his hands, or how he could conceive that it indicated unfriendly feelings to him on the part of the writer.

I communicated what I had heard to the two Senators at that time from Tennessee, Judge White and Major Eaton, and my belief that the letter in the possession of the General was Mr. Monroe's to me, and stated, if it was, it would be in my power to shew that the letter, so far from being hostile, was directly of an opposite character. They wrote to the General to ascertain if it was the one supposed; and I addressed a note to Mr. Monroe to apprise him of what I had heard, and to request him to send me a copy of his private correspondence with General Jackson, (the one published with the correspondence between General Jackson and myself,) to be placed in the hands of the two Senators, as explanatory of the letter in question, should it prove to be the one supposed. I have not been able to lay my hand on my note to Mr. Monroe, nor am I certain that I detained a copy, but I hereto annex an extract from Mr. Monroe's answer of the 28th December, 1827, marked B.

It was in this stage of this affair, that I received Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 26th of February, and very naturally suspected that his inquiry might have reference to something connected with the same, and in my answer to it necessarily bore it in mind.

I could not answer his question whether his understanding of my conversation was correct or not, without going into explanations which would lead to details that I did not feel myself at liberty to state; and which, if I had, I could not prudently, not knowing the bearing that it might have in relation to the affair above referred to. I accordingly waived an answer, but in such terms as were intended to convey the idea that his understanding of my conversation was not correct.

Believing that an operation was carrying on against Mr. Monroe, at Nashville, as well from the fact of the letter being placed in Gen. Jackson's hands, as other circumstances which about this time came to my knowledge, and suspecting that the object was to bring Mr. Monroe and General Jackson into conflict for purposes bearing on the pending election, but not knowing in what quarter it originated, I was at a loss to understand how it was to be effected; yet I could not doubt that the apprehended attack on Gen. Jackson, was some how or other connected with this base object. These impressions will explain the character of my correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and marked C. The letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton places the correspondence, and the conversation that preceded it, in a very different light from the one in which I then viewed it. It is impossible now to doubt that his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth and his conversation and correspondence with me, formed parts of the same transaction. Mr. Hamilton proceeded from Savannah directly to this place, where he probably received the answer of Mr. Forsyth, dated at Milledgeville, on the 8th of February, to his letter dated the 25th of January preceding.—The very question which he put to me, as I must now say, so insidiously, whether there was a motion to arrest General Jackson, is explained by reference to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, in which the motion to arrest makes a prominent part of what he represents as the statement of Mr. Crawford of what occurred in the cabinet on the Seminole war. Mr. Crawford has since, however, stated in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, and the one to me, that the statement of Mr. Forsyth was erroneous on this point.

Viewing then this whole affair as one transaction, (it can be viewed in no other light,) what a spectacle is presented! I am approached as a zealous friend of Gen. Jackson by one who, from his political relations with me at the time, I had a right to consider as friendly, for the purpose of extracting from me, under the pretext of defending Gen. Jackson, some unguarded expression, which, at a future period, after he might be raised, in part by my exertion, to the highest office in the Government, the power which I had thus contributed to confer might be used to destroy forever the character and standing I had acquired by long, laborious, and faithful services to the country, and which was the only fund I had acquired in that service, to bequeath as a legacy to my children.

In order that the whole of this iniquitous transaction may be presented in one view, I annex a copy of the letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, of the 8th February. I cannot but regret that Mr. Forsyth has thought proper to withhold from the public the letter of Mr. Hamilton, of the 25th of January, to which this is an answer. It is rare that an answer can be fully understood, without the letter to which it is a reply, and I do feel that justice to myself as well as to the country, and I will add to Mr. Forsyth himself, requires its publication. In making these remarks, I am not unmindful of the hope, which he expresses, that his name may not be introduced in the further discussion of this subject. I feel every disposition to comply with his desire, and, judging from my own feelings, I can well appreciate the pain which he must feel in being involved in the controversy: but he must pardon me for thinking that the claims of justice are paramount to those of delicacy, and that in insisting upon the performance of an act, on his part, which justice to me requires, I am not regardless of his sensibility. In coming before the public, he has voluntarily put himself in a position which gives me the right to make the request. I would also suggest, that this is not the only letter in his possession, connected with this correspondence, necessary to the full elucidation of this affair. His letter to Mr. Crawford, to which Mr. Crawford's letter, placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson, was a reply, has not yet been put in the possession of the public. Until it be, the impression must necessarily remain that the evidence is not complete.

Whether the letter of Mr. Monroe, of the 9th of September, which was purloined from me, and passed into the hands of Gen. Jackson, as has been stated, was intended as one of the means of placing us in our present relations, or was intended to excite hostility between him and Mr. Monroe, I am now unable to say. At first I supposed the latter, but subsequent events leave it doubtful. The letter was finally returned to me by Gen. Jackson, but without explanation of the manner in which it came to his hands.

Having so long remained in the possession of the General, and been the subject of a correspondence, I might have adduced it in my correspondence with him, as conclusive proof that he ought to have known that my construction of his orders in the Seminole war, coincided with Mr. Monroe's, and consequently differed from his own. I was restrained, however, from doing so, by considerations which may be easily conceived, but as the letter is necessarily connected with the immediate subject of this statement, I am now obliged to present it to the public as a part of my vindication.

I do not deem it necessary to make any remarks on Mr. Crawford's letter to me, published by Mr. Forsyth, as his friend. The argument of Mr. Crawford, in support of his statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, rested almost exclusively on the statements of Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Adams. A subsequent acknowledgment of the former that he was not present at the deliberation of the cabinet, and, consequently, that his statement to Mr. Crawford is unfounded, and the fact, disclosed by the letter of Mr. Adams to me, published with the correspondence, that Mr. Crawford has given in his letter a garbled extract of Mr. Adam's statement to him, omitting the material point, removed the foundation of his argument, and with it the superstructure, which he raised, fell to the ground.

With a knowledge of these facts, it is difficult to conceive why Mr. Crawford's letter should be presented to the public, and still more so as it appears to reconcile its publication with justice without an acknowledgment of uncontested errors.

I will conclude this statement by a single remark in relation to myself. As unpleasant as I find my present situation, I experience one consolation without which it would be quite intolerable. I have been placed in it by no fault of my own. Little did I suspect more than twelve years ago, when *daring* to construe orders, which I myself had drawn, and to which I could give no other construction than what I did, consistently with the constitution, acting as I was, under the obligation of an oath to abstain from the infraction of that sacred instrument; and in *venturing to suggest* the course, which I honestly supposed ought to be adopted on their infraction, I should be exposed, at this late day, to so much difficulty and danger. Yet this is my only offence.

The letters accompanying the above, will be given in our next.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH OF FEB. 26.

Mr. Van Buren to the Editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper of to-morrow. Feb. 25th, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain [illegible] by James A. Hamilton, Esquire, of New York, Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the last winter, and a similar one to the Vice P[resident] for information in regard to certain cabinet [transac]tions during the administration of Mr. Mon[roe] which are referred to by the latter gentlema[n] so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procu[rement] Leaving the motives and objects of those appl[ying] to those who may deem it necessary to scru[tinize] Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each o[f them] were not only made without agency of any [part] tion on his part, but also without his knowle[dge] that he has at no period, taken any part in [the] ters connected with them. He desires us fu[rther] say, that every assertion, or insinuation, w[hich] for its object to impute to him any particip[ation] attempts supposed to have been made in the 1827, and 1828, to prejudice the Vice Presiden[t] good opinion of Gen. Jackson, or at any t[ime] like unfounded and unjust. He had no m[otive] desire to create such an impression, and neith[er] advised nor countenanced, directly, or indirec[tly] steps to effect that object. For the correc[tness] these declarations, he appeals with a co[nfidence] which defies contradiction, to all who have [been] ors in the admitted transactions referred to, [who] possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1831.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Patriot.

By the arrival at this port 26th in[st.] of the ship Mary & Harriet, Capt. Bar[ker] we have our London papers to Jan. 2[8th] Liverpool to Jan. 21.

The most important news by this a[rrival] is the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, the cele[brat]ed Irish patriot. The disturbances be[tween] England and Ireland continued, and the [excite]vent is by no means calculated to allay [them].

Arrest of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Mr. [Barr]ret, Mr. John Reynolds, and Mr. Lan[ey] on a charge of conspiring to evade the [pro]lamation act.

On Tuesday morning, the house of [Mr.] O'Connell, in Marion-square, was visited [by] Mr. Farrell, Chief Constable, and [a] officer Irwin, who, upon being admitted [into] that gentleman's presence, stated that [he] had a warrant against him, issued from [the] Head-office, on a charge of conspiracy [to] evade the proclamations recently pro[mul]gated by the Lord Lieutenant. After [a] conversation, which we have not space [at] notice, Mr. O'Connell entered into the [re]quisite securities, himself in £100 and [two] sureties in £500 each. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Steele, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Lan[ey] were all served with the same process, [and] all gave bail."

We shall offer no decided opinion on [the] proceeding, until we know something [more] of the nature of the alleged offence. At present it appears to us that the Irish G[over]ernment have shown more zeal than dis[cre]tion in the affair.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March [illegible]

By the Silas Richards from Liver[pool] arrived last evening, we have received L[ond]on papers to the 25th, with Paris dat[es to] the 22d ult.

The Manifesto of the Polish nation, [follow]ing like our own Declaration of Inde[pen]dence, by a statement of its wrongs, [enu]both a long series of oppressions, and [the] firm resolve to submit to them no mo[re.] This Manifesto and the appeal to the n[ation] prove that the Poles have now no hope [but] in despair.

In Belgium, the rejection of the Duke [of] Leuchtenberg, (son of Eugene Beauharn[ais] as a candidate for the crown, makes the [way] perhaps easier to the Prince of Ora[nge] though the ungracious assent of the K[ing] of Holland, to the opening of the Sche[lde] and the conditional recognition of inde[pen]dence of Belgium, are not calculated to [add] to the popularity of the House of Oran[ge].

The condition of Great Britain seems [to] us far from encouraging; though in the [pro]cess of Parliament, which would not ass[em]ble again till 4th of February, the dis[cus]sions that might develop the extent [of] her difficulties are wanting. The spec[ial] commissions for the trial, in different co[un]ties, of rioters and incendiaries, had [been] brought to a close. The result, as to co[n]victions, was—in *Hampshire*, 101 capit[ally] convicted, of whom 6 only were left for [ex]ecution; 86 sentenced to transportation, [and] 65 to imprisonment for various terms. In *Berkshire*, 27 capitally convicted, of whom [4] were left for execution, 20 sentenced to [be] transportation, and 35 to imprisonment. In *Buckinghamshire*, 43 capitally convicted, [of] left for execution, 23 to transportation, [and] prison. In *Wiltshire*, 14 capital convictio[ns,] 2 sentenced to death, 59 to be transport[ed] or imprisoned. In *Dorsetshire*, 5 capital co[n]victions, 14 to prison.

The London Spectator of 22d Jan. [in] describes the state of the "Bold Peasantr[y]" of England.

By all accounts, there were more [fires] last week than during any seven days s[ince] the first rick was lighted in Kent. On[e of] the main purposes, therefore, of the Spec[ial] Commissions has not been answered. [The] Commissions have quelled the riots; [but] their success in this respect perhaps [is] the cause of increased activity on the p[art] of the stack-burners. We fear, that a [true] strict account were cast up of the immedi[ate] good and evil produced by these Commi[s]sions, the balance might not be found [in] favor. But, be this as it may, incalcula[ble] good may hereafter result from their la[bors] the reports of which furnish us with a [body] of unquestionable evidence respecting [the] condition of the peasantry.

West India planters often defend [the] property in thews and sinews of black m[en] by asserting that the condition of slaves [is] not inferior to that of English peasants. Hitherto such statements have been gen[e]rally received as calumnies on what Mr. Justice Allen Park still calls "this happy country." But the fact is proved beyond [a] doubt. A large portion of the "free-born people of England" is shown to be in a st[ate] of the lowest misery and degradation,—[ill] lodged, and half clothed; not half-fed; [ig]rant and brutish to the last degree; [and] be[ing]

orse than helots (for the master has interest in the well being of his slave, the English overseer has none); hing the bread out of each other's hs by the competition of excessive ers: despised or forgotten by nealy all them, against whom they nourish a r hatred; and apparently *cut off from cial system!*

hat a picture of "merry England!"— bfound are the wretchedness and abase- of the scene, that, instead of fearing ggerate its horrors, one is at a loss ords of evil import by which to des- them fully.

Canadian Boundary Line.—Sir Howard Dou- ho arrived in town on Sunday, brought with e decision of the King of Holland on this long d question. The royal arbiter was limited to h of the present month, but he gave his judg on the 10th. We do not know the precise and cannot, therefore, speak of them: we sus- ur contemporaries are in the same predica- yet they do speak very confidently. The *Her-* s the decision is in favor of the Americans, and it a "monstrous cantle" of wood and fell will off from the British possessions. The *Chroni-* the contrary, says that it is all in favor of John ainst Jonathan. The one says the English, the ays the Yankees will be dissatisfied. We say ill; but if they submit, and we believe they e Londoners need not break our hearts about he fee-simple of the ground in dispute is, after worth a farthing an acre.

e Markets, both for Cotton and Flour, very active. The latter at an advanced

ORD, Jan. 13.—The political thermom- of our Govesnment is decidedly indic- of war. Spain will certainly take n any movement which the Great Pow- ay think fit to adopt with respect to ce.

IVERPOOL MARKETS, January 24.

re has been a steady demand for Cotton thro'- e week, and prices upon the whole have been supported. The sales comprise 270 Sea Isl- 11d to 15d. with 50 Stained at 6d. to 11¾d.; Boweds 5¾ to 8 7-8d.; 2,010 Orleans 6d. to 620 Mobile and Alabama 5 3-8d. to 6¼d.; 2,780 mbuco 7¾d. to 7 7-8d.; 3,120 Maranham 6 5-8d. &c., making together 27,600 bales, of which American are on speculation. There has been dy demand on Saturday and to-day, at former the sales amount to about 4,000 bags.

ostscript of a letter of the 25th says, some sales rginia Wheat have been made at 9s 11d per 70 Holders of Western ask 10s6d.

uary 25.—The supplies have been alike small ry article in the trade. There has been an ac- mand throughout the week for Wheat, and a proportion of the Canadian has been disposed radually improving rates. Irish has also been f sale and at very full prices. Besides many s from the interior, our own millers and dealers rchased with more freedom; and several par- ve also been taken on speculation. Several nd barrels of American Flour have changed and the secondary qualities would now obtain ghest currency. Sack Flour and Oatmeal con- ery scarce. There has been great excitement bonded market, in consequence of numerous from London and other outports for Wheat our. Of the former we cannot report any sales. o 9s8d. has been ineffectually offered for prime s, and 9s3d to 9s4d. for Spanish and Odessa.— has been sold at 33s to 34s. for Virginia, and to 35s. for superior qualities. In the absence further arrivals from the States, the transac- the week have been to the extent of 10,000 0 brls. and many orders yet remain unexecu- n advance of 3d to 4d. per bushel on Wheat, similar one on Oats, which was generally de- d at this morning's market, rather checked bu- still the transactions in both articles were to a ent at that improvement. The finest Irish heats brought 10s2d. and white from 10s5d. to per 70lbs., and some superior parcels of Oats old as high as 5s 1¾d per 70 lbs.

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e President has lately been solicited by n members of the Pennsylvania Legis- , to be a candidate for re-election.— llowing is the material part of his reply: otwithstanding the hope I had enter- d of retiring from the cares of office to ore peaceful walks of private life, after rmination of the four years for which I lected President—a hope which many considerations, as well as my own fee- had concurred in sustaining as neither sistent with a proper regard for the in- of the Republic, nor with that maxim you have quoted, that dedicates to its he services of all its citizens; I am yet and feel bound to relinquish it, after clarations which I have received from my respectable organs of the public sen- , that its indulgence would conflict he welfare of our common country, and h the harmony of the great Republican of the Union.

can therefore only add, in reply to the unication which you have been pleased ress to me in behalf of Democratic Penn- ia, that as she was the first to call me my chosen retirement, I will be among st to take any steps that may be calcu- o retard the prosperity of those interests are identified with the progress and lity of our common institutions; and if ntinuance in office another term be t essential, that my services are at the al of the People, as they have been here- ."

Monday last, *William Holmes*, a free f color, was shot in this city, by a white named *William Spivey*. It is not be- however, that the wounds are danger- This is the second time that Holmes en shot within two years.—*Ral. Reg.*

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sus Memoranda.—Returns from seven- States, from Arkansas and Michigan ories and the District of Columbia been published, which shew the fol- g result:—

	1820	1830	gain
E. States,	1,659,854	1,954,715	18 per ct.
Middle do.	2,772,534	3,679,014	33 "
ers,	2,020,565	3,115,874	54 "
	6,452,953	8,749,603	35½ "

e total increase in the above 17 states territories 2,296,650 or 35½ per cent. aware has increased but 5½ per cent, cticut 8, New Hampshire 10, North na 15, while Michigan shews an in- of 256 per cent, Illinois 192, Alabama rkansas 110, Missouri 103, Tennes- timated) 70, Ohio 61, Georgia 52.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1831.

The foreign news in the preceding page is not of so warlike a character as we have usually received of late.

A rise of Wheat and Flour will be noticed. It occasioned a corresponding rise in Baltimore of 25 cents a barrel on Flour.

We learn from the North Carolina Journal of yesterday, that Major John A. Cameron, of this town, late Editor of the Journal, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in place of Wm. Taylor, Esq. of Virginia, resigned.

We must not be considered as at all responsible for the remarks of "Pyrrho," upon the editorials of our friends the Editors of the Journal.

With the aid of an Extra, we this week furnish our readers with a large portion of "the correspondence," which continues to engross public attention. The supplementary statement of Mr. Calhoun is incomplete, as we are obliged to defer the papers accompanying it till our next, when we shall also give Mr. Hamilton's statement, and what is evidently the President's statement, though it appears editorially in "the Globe."

It may be news to some of our readers to hear, that the Globe is now the acknowledged Administration paper, that is, the only paper at the seat of Government in the confidence of the Executive, and that it has superseded the Telegraph in that capacity.—That the Telegraph and the Globe have taken different sides, in this controversy, the former in favor of Mr. Calhoun, and the latter opposed to him. As soon as we get through with the writings of the principals, we will endeavor to let our readers see what sort of spirit these champions bring into the field.—At present it may be only necessary to say, that the Telegraph entirely discredits the positive denial of Mr. Van Buren, that he had any agency in bringing about the difference between the President and Vice President. Most of the letters from Washington that we find in the Northern papers speak the same language.

There has been but one circumstance, in all that has yet come to light, which for a moment left an unfavorable impression on our mind towards Mr. Calhoun. We are very glad to have it completely cleared up. It is this:

In his conversation with Mr. Hamilton, the latter represents him as saying, in reply to the question, "whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" that "Such a measure was not thought of—much less discussed.—The only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish government." At the first view of the subject it struck us, that this reply was at variance with his admission that he had suggested the propriety of an Investigation into the conduct of General Jackson in the Seminole war. But we were not aware that an Investigation might and very often does, take place without an arrest of the officer who transcends his orders. Indeed it is usually a matter of course, and would no doubt have been in this instance, but for reasons of policy, and the distinguished services of the officer. But "Investigation is not necessarily trial. A Court of Inquiry is not a Court Martial; it is a board of officers, ordered to investigate and record the evidence growing out of such investigation." "A Court of Inquiry may investigate the conduct of an officer, and such officer, so far from being "arrested" at the time, is at his option whether or not to be present during the session of the Court." Therefore it was perfectly consistent with truth for Mr. Calhoun to say that no motion had been made in cabinet council to arrest Gen. Jackson.

This single circumstance so satisfactorily explained, we do not hesitate to say, that so far from Mr. Calhoun's having acted with duplicity, we think his conduct has been fair, frank, and manly; and that he had nearly been the *victim*, instead of the perpetrator, of duplicity.

What it may all lead to, we do not pretend to guess. But one thing is evident, that Mr. Calhoun, and many of his friends, have already been completely estranged from the present Executive.

We had almost forgotten to state, that the notes to Mr. Crawford's letter are by the Editor of the Telegraph, and that we insert them upon the same principle which will induce us to publish the statement of the Globe supposed to come from Gen. Jackson.

The Nashville Herald has an article nominating Mr. Webster as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States.

Chapel Hill, March 5.

ATROCIOUS ACT.—Last night a most daring case of kidnapping took place in this village. A child between two and three years old, was stolen from its mother, a free coloured woman, no doubt by some villain, with a view to be carried off and sold. The child is a boy, and has one mark by which it may be easily known, having six toes on its right foot. Suspicion has attached to a certain individual, as the villain engaged in this business; but he will, in all probability, transfer the child to some accomplice, or sell it as soon as possible, as his property. All persons are forewarned against trading for said child; and it is earnestly requested that any information which may lead to the discovery of the child, may be communicated to the Post Master at Chapel Hill.

☞The Editors of the Cheraw and Camden papers are requested to give the above a gratuitous insertion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the most interesting proceedings of the last week of the Session, have been upon a motion made by Mr. Tazewell, of Va. to strike out of the Appropriation Bill the item for compensating the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with the Sublime Porte. Mr. T. supported his motion at great length, contending that the appointment of these Commissioners during the recess of Congress, (in 1829) and neglecting to submit their appointments to the Senate for its consent at its next ensuing Session, was an unauthorised measure, a most unconstitutional act, a flagrant derogation from the rights of the Senate, a flagrant and lawless act, &c. and one that ought not to be passed over by the Senate without condemnation. The power was one, he contended, that belonged to the President and Senate jointly, and not to the President alone.

Mr. Livingston replied. He referred to the treaties heretofore concluded with the Barbary Powers, and proved that not only the agents were not nominated to the Senate, but that the Senate had no information of the conclusion of the treaties until sent to it for ratification, &c. He threw back upon the Senator from Virginia the charge that, to vote for the appropriation, would be an unconstitutional usurpation of power. He could not tamely submit to the charge. &c.

Mr. Tyler supported the motion. Among his remarks, as sketched in the Nat. Intelligencer, are the following: "It seemed to be thought, that if any opposition was made to the measures of the Administration by members of the party, it was the desertion of the party and of the Executive. This reminded him of an anecdote. At or near the time when his colleague was delivering his speech, commenced the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac. Being in company with a gentleman, he was informed of the breaking up of the ice, and that a portion of the bridge had been carried away, thus serving to shew that Virginia had fairly separated from the Administration, and raised the flag of the Opposition. He was willing to let the anecdote pass for what it was worth." "He remarked upon the course pursued by the present Secretary of State after the stand he had taken upon the Panama question. He read an extract from his speech on that occasion, and said that the Hon. Secretary had not only turned his back upon that speech, but upon his vote on the question also. He had moved Heaven and Earth to seek to put down the last Administration, but, notwithstanding the shoes which he then had on were not worn out, when he himself—this same individual—the present Secretary—*originated a Mission*, and called upon the Senate to sanction it."

Messrs. Forsyth and Tazewell further advocated the motion, and Messrs. Brown, Livingston and Smith opposed it. Mr. Tyler finally submitted the following amendment:

"*Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving, the appointment of these persons, by the President alone, during the recess of the Senate, and without their advice and consent, as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Porte:" Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Ellis, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, King, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tazewell, Sprague, Tyler, Webster, Willey.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, Livingston, McKinley, Robbins, Robinson, Sandford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of S. C. Troup, Woodbury.—18.

Mr. Tazewell then withdrew his motion.

The House of Representatives afterwards struck out Mr. Tyler's amendment, and after a conference between committees of the two Houses, the bill passed.

On the 1st inst. the Vice President having retired from the Chair for the remainder of the Session, Mr. Tazewell was elected President pro tem. on the 3d balloting, as follows: For Mr. T. 21 votes, for Mr. Smith of Md. 15. Mr. Tazewell declined serving, when another balloting took place, which resulted as follows: For Mr. Smith of Md. 20, Mr. Bell of N. H. 11, Mr. Ruggles of Ohio, 4, and Mr. King of Ala. 4.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 to 20, to take up the bill for the extension of the Revolutionary Pension List.

The bill to authorize a subscription to Gales & Seaton's Compilation of Public Documents, has passed into a law.

The bill for carrying on certain works of Internal Improvement, and providing for Surveys, passed both Houses by large majorities, and, contrary to general expectation, the President signed it.

The Intelligencer says, that on the last day of the session, some highly interesting questions were presented in the Senate in relation to transactions in the General Post Office Department, which would be published in their next.

A list of the Acts passed at this session, (125 in number,) has been published. With the exception of the following, they are chiefly for the relief of individuals, and therefore we do not insert a complete list of them.

For the relief of James Monroe.

For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United States.

To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

To authorise the extension, construction, and use, of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

For making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Military service for the year 1831.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents.

To provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak, and other timber or trees, reserved for Naval purposes.

For carrying into effect certain treaties.

Declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Courts.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1831.

To authorize the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, of the 28th March, 1830, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States, according to the stipulation of such Convention.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1830.)

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (an annual bill for 1831.)

In the Executive sitting of the Senate yesterday, the following appointments were confirmed:

GEORGE W. ERVING (several years ago American Minister to Spain) to be Charge des Affairs to Constantinople.

WM. J. DUANE, to be Commissioner (with Messrs. WINCHESTER and HOYT) to adjust the claims under the Danish Treaty, in the place of Stephen Simpson, who was yesterday rejected by the Senate.

The nomination of S. C. STAMBAUGH, as Indian Agent to the Menominee tribe, was yesterday rejected by the Senate.

Masters Commandant FINCH, SHUBRICK, MORGAN, and CLAXTON, were, a day or two ago, confirmed as Post Captains in the Navy.

Nat. Int.

The Nat. Intelligencer received last night contains a debate on the subject of the Gen. Post Office, which occurred on the last day of the Session, disclosing one of the most iniquitous and corrupt schemes to throw off official responsibility from Mr. Barry, and to put it upon Mr. Bradley, that we ever recollect to have seen. A report was made from the Department to the Senate, purporting to give a statement of the cases of extra allowance, by whom made, the reasons, &c. This document charged Mr. Bradley with havnig made the allowance in many cases which it appears were made by Mr. Barry and Mr McLean, chiefly the former. It also appeared in evidence, that the report was correctly made out at first, and then, by direction of Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, the names were erased, and that of Bradley inserted. This report was made, too, while it was a notorious fact, that Bradley, in a letter to the President, had charged these extra allowances upon Mr. Barry, a fact which should have made all concerned use the utmost caution in making the report. We shall publish the debate in our next, if possible.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The Correspondence recently published between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, together with the correspondence that accompanied it, seems to have produced a pretty general sentiment favourable to Mr. Calhoun: some have gone so far as to pronounce it a triumphant vindication; but, to speak less in the superlative, it is believed, that the facts disclosed in the correspondence are highly honorable to himself, and that it has placed Mr. Crawford in no enviable situation. That Mr. Crawford has made erroneous statements, either from treacherous memory or some other cause, and that he has for years, been secretly endeavouring to injure the political character and standing of Mr. Calhoun, no one who reads the correspondence can for a moment doubt. Neither has the correspondence, in my opinion, added any thing to the candor, memory, or temper of Gen. Jackson. The new Editors of the N. C. Journal seem to entertain a different opinion. There appeared an article of considerable length and labour under the editorial head of their first number, the object of which was to wash Mr. Crawford white, or at worst, to have only been guilty of drawing a wrong inference or two, and been betrayed by his feelings into imprudence;—they are entirely silent on the fact of his having remembered things that never took place. How far they have succeeded in what they designed, those who read the correspondence will judge.

The new Editors of the Journal, in their Prospectus, avow their intention to support the present Administration of the General Government, unless some important change should take place in the measures of that Administration. This was all perfectly right and proper; it was a candid avowal of their political sentiments, at least so far as party politics are concerned; but it does not necessarily follow that they were to support Mr. Crawford. He fills no department of the General Government at this time; their attempt, therefore, to justify Mr. Crawford's course of conduct towards Mr. Calhoun, was either incidental or a matter of pure choice, probably from choice, and that choice can only be accounted for from two circumstances: first, from their love for Mr. Crawford—for they say they have "loved him too well and too long," and from the fact, that he furnished Gen. Jackson with the material charges for which he thought proper to call Mr. Calhoun to an account. I would call the attention of the Editors of the Journal to a Grecian adage of pretty ancient origin, and as they are gentlemen of classic lore, they will doubtless recollect on what occasion it was used, and the idea intended to be conveyed by it: "Why lavish ointment on a head that's gray?" Now it is as useless and unavailing for the Editors of the Journal to attempt to convince an impartial mind that Mr. Crawford has not made erroneous statements, (to call them by no harsher name) and secretly endeavored to injure the reputation and standing of Mr. Calhoun, as it would be to pour ointment on a gray head with a view of restoring it to its original colour and beauty.

It is unfortunate for the new Editors of the Journal, that they commenced their labors on so difficult a task—this can only be accounted for, by supposing they overrated their editorial prowess; they must have thought they could "make the worse appear the better cause;" if they had not, they never would have entered on so reckless a task. If their future labors in the editorial department should be equally difficult and unsuccessful, I do not envy them the path they have to travel.

PYRRHO.

March 8th, 1830.

DIED,

At his residence on Pee Dee, in Richmond County, on the 26th ult., JOHN WALL, Sen., aged about 69 years. Mr. Wall was a native of Virginia, but for upwards of 50 years, a citizen of Richmond County.—The manly and correct bearing of the deo'd, through a long and exemplary life, was such as to transmit to a numerous and respectable offspring, an unsullied family reputation, and to exhibit for the emulation of his neighbors and acquaintances, an honorable model of character in the diversified relations of private life. Truly may it be said of him, he 'acted well his part.'

(*Communicated.*

In Washington city, on the 26th ult. Gen. JAMES NOBLE, a Senator in Congress from the State of Indiana.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

CLEARED, Flat Duncan Thompson, for Steam Boat Company, with a full load of Cotton, shipped by John McArn, C. T. Haigh, A. Campbell, W. Whitehead, Thos. Fuller & Co. A. Torrence, O. P. Stark, and L. Brown.

March 2d.—Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with Tobacco, shipped by J. C. Fenn, J. M. Dobbin, Jno. Huske, and George McNeill—6 passengers.

March 4.—Henrietta Steam Boat Company Flat, Clarendon, with Cotton, Flour, Flax Seed, &c. shipped by J. Munn, D. A. Ray, W. Whitehead, S. Ferguson, H. Horn, Thos. Fuller & Co. S. T. Hawley, J. Huske, C. T. Haigh, A. Campbell, J. M. Dobbin, G. W. McDonald, and A. Kimball.

ARRIVED, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with a load of groceries, &c. to G. Hurlbut, J. Howell, D. Shaw, A. Campbell, A. Black, J. D. Toomer, C. P. Mallett, J. C. Fenn, K. T. Morgan, T. Fuller & Co. J. W. Cochran, E. J. Hale, J. Huske, J. Campbell, J. W. Baker, J. McLeran, Jr. J. M. Dobbin, W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Geo. McNeill, Wilkings, & Co. W. McIntyre, and Rev. C. McIver, Fayetteville. John Murphy, Salisbury, and Seth Henshaw, Randolph County.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 2, Brigs Albert from Gaudaloupe, Damon from New York. Schrs. New York from New York, Post Boy from Port-au-Prince, Virginius from New York, Hussar from Charleston, Sarah Jane from Havana. Sloop Marlow from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Jane for Martinique, Kingston for Liverpool, Fisher for Gaudaloupe, Emeline for Trinidad, Tobago for Barbadoes, Native for Curracoa, Pamelia for Martinique. Schrs. Sally Ann for Gaudaloupe, Clio for New York, All Chance for Martinique, Martha for St. Barts.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7 25 a 8. Bagging, yard, 19½ a 20. Bacon, 6 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 10½ a 12½. Corn 75. Flour $4 90 a 5 $7½. Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed $1 a 1 20. Lard 7 a 8. Lead, 5 a 7. Shot, per bag, $1½ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 27 a 29. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 50; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 45 a 50. Sugar, common 7 50 a 8 25, prime 10. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 8. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 40 a 45. Wheat, 90 a $1. Beeswax, 18 cts.

Sugar Cane.

THE planting season having arrived, the Subscriber offers for sale his Crop, amounting to about 2000 plantings of genuine Ribbon Cane, in a fine state of preservation, price 2½ cents each. They may be had at the Post Office or at the Wagon Yard.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [18-3w.]

Dry and Salted HIDES.

200 Spanish and country dryed salted Hides, a part of the lot large size, suitable for soal leather—for sale by

J. C. FENN & CO.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1831. [18-2w.]

100 Casks fresh Stone *LIME*, just received and for sale by

D. A. RAY.

March 9. 1831 [18-2w.]

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epistf.]

Sale of Town Lots,

IN CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILL be sold, under decree of the Court of Equity, between 300 and 400 LOTS in the town of Cheraw, on the 4th day of April next, to close the affairs of the Town Company.

TERMS.—Bond with satisfactory personal security, payable in equal instalments of one, two and three years, interest from time of sale.

G. W. DARGAN, *C. E. C. D.*

Cheraw, March 3. [18 3t]

Notice to Adventurers.

30,000 DOLLARS.

The Scheme of the

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

No. 5. 1831, is different from "*All Prize Schemes*" heretofore drawn, a distinction having been made between the One Number Prizes and those with No Numbers on them, thus giving to the adventurer, for a small hazard, a chance for brilliant prizes. Adventurers will also observe, that a package of *Wholes* in the Lottery which cost $220, is warranted to draw $136, whereas no more than $100 is warranted to be drawn to a package in the usual classes.

NOW THEN—"JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES."

SCHEME.

		☞ 30,000	DOLLARS,
		☞ 15,000	DOLLARS,
		☞ 10,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	1,706	DOLLARS,
10	Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
30	do of	100	DOLLARS,

Besides many smaller prizes.

All Tickets with one drawn number are entitled to $10 and those with none of the drawn numbers $4. *Whole Tickets only* $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders for Tickets, by the package, single Ticket or Shares, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

March 1, 1831.

Blanks for sale.

Coffee, &c.

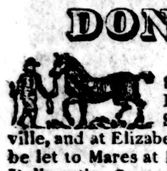
50 Bags prime green Coffee,
2 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe real Holland Gin,
1 do Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
6 do Newark Cider,
4 do Loaf & Lump Sugar,
10 Casks Cheese,
1 half Chest "Extra fine" Y. Hyson Tea,
1 do do Superior Black Tea,
Raisins, Almonds, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
W. W. WILLIAMS.
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1831. ‖16-3w‖

THE BLOODED HORSE

DONGOLAH,



WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, from the 10th of March to the 15th of June, at the Subscriber's Stable in Fayetteville, and at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, and will be let to Mares at Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the Season, Ten Dollars to insure a Mare to be with foal, to be paid as soon as the fact can be ascertained or the property transferred. Fifty Cents to be paid to the Groom at the time of letting in all cases.

PEDIGREE.—DONGOLAH was sired by Prince's Florizel, he by Farmer's Florizel, he by Ball's Florizel, he by Diomede, well known to be one of the best Horses ever imported. His Dam was sired by Turner's imported True Blue, Grand Dam by old Monitor, Great Grand Dam by the Maryland Florizel, Gt. Great, Grand Dam by Barmasides, and he was sired by the celebrated running Horse Mark Anthony.—For colour, size, and muscular power DONGOLAH is second to no horse in this section of the State.

P. S. The particular days when he will be at his respective stands will be mentioned in his handbills.

D. A. DAVIS.

March 3, 1831. ‖17-4w.‖

"Those who live to please, must please to live."

J. F. DE VALENGER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte, and return thanks to those who have been so kind as to patronize him in his profession for the short time that he has been here. He hopes by good attention to merit their kindness.

Young Ladies will be taught entirely on a new principle, the mode being so easy that the pupil will be able to perform after a very few Lessons. His terms are moderate to suit the times. Those who have been taught superficially, and wish further instruction, can be completed in the science. Persons wishing their Pianos tuned, in town or country, can be waited on, and their instruments kept in good order for a small sum. Young Ladies can be waited on at their own houses, or receive Lessons at Mr. Salmon's private dwelling house, near the Court House, where a Piano is kept in good tune for that purpose. As to his qualifications, he refers to those who have already employed him in this town.

☞Persons wishing to purchase Pianos can be furnished on reasonable terms—warranted first rate.

A SMALL HINT.

The first requisite for a Pupil is a good Teacher, who should be selected as a person of temper, experience, and rather of tact in explaining and illustrating. Much depends upon attention to minute points in the outset of the study of Piano Forte playing; for injudicious instruction at this time produces the worst consequences. The Teacher ought to superintend the position of the Pupil's hand upon the instrument, or direct the motion of her fingers.—Much care ought to be taken in raising the fingers from the keys, as in striking them nothing is more common than to see four or five keys, in playing a scale, held down at the same time, by young Ladies who read Music with great facility. This violation of harmony is intolerable to well regulated ears. It results from want of attention to the preliminary exercises. Early instruction, say from the age of 8 years to 13, is the best time to commence. It will not interfere with other studies; on the contrary, it has a different effect. Those who are deficient in confidence, will always find a resource in duetts; which, while they offer greater ease in the execution, produces a fullness and richness of effect, to which one performer is quite inadequate.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1831. ‖16-4w.‖

Town of Fayetteville.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company styled *The Fayetteville Rail Road Company.*"

Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville will open Books of Subscription at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, under the direction of the Magistrate of Police, for the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, "to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River," with the corporate privileges to the subscribers, *for the term of twenty years from the 1st January*, 1831. the said Books of Subscription to continue open from the 2d to the 12th day of March next, both inclusive.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

February 9th, 1831.

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,

Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Mrs. Edward Jones's

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE School which has for several years been conducted at Rock Rest, the family residence, is now removed to the vicinity of *Pittsborough*, and the next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of February, 1831, and continue five months.

The very remote situation of Rock Rest rendered it on many accounts inconvenient for a School, while all the advantages of retirement, without any of its inconveniences, are secured by the present commodious and pleasant situation a few hundred yards from the town. Pittsborough and its vicinity, are remarkable for health, being the resort of many families from the low country during the summer months.—The young ladies will be chiefly under the instruction of Miss *Charlotte Jones*, with a competent Assistant.

When it is desired, Young Ladies who have friends in town may be boarded with them. It is proper, however, to remark, that those who reside in the family must necessarily enjoy more opportunities of improvement, and that the customary attentions to them during the intervals of school hours, will not be abated or interrupted on account of the admission of pupils that may board elsewhere.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For Young Ladies exceeding twelve years of age, Board and Tuition, $75, including Books and Stationary with all other necessary expenses.

For children under twelve, $70. or $65 if Books and Stationary be furnished by themselves.

Mrs. *Jones* has much pleasure in stating, that in the Musical Department, she has obtained the services of Mrs. *Le Messurier*, a lady well known as an accomplished instructress in Music. A practising Piano provided by Mrs. Jones without extra charge.

Chatham County, Jan. 29, 1831. ‖14tf.‖

☞The Editors of the Wilmington Recorder and Camden Journal will please give the above advertisement a place in their papers for three weeks and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

☞Notice.

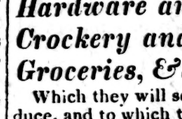
THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square formerly occupied by Messrs. J & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§



The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses.

NOW LANDING FROM STEAM BOAT,

15 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
62 Bags Green Coffee,
25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23. ‖16-3w‖

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.

All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

February 2, 1831.—tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m *of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

---

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

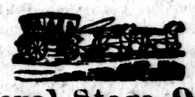
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Sq.

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of ville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, S

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with most care, expressly for this market, and pu for cash, which enables him to sell much than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOW

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinet
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet,
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and Fre
Do do do do
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured
Do do do do do Flor
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies'
Elegantines and Palmarines, do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assort
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

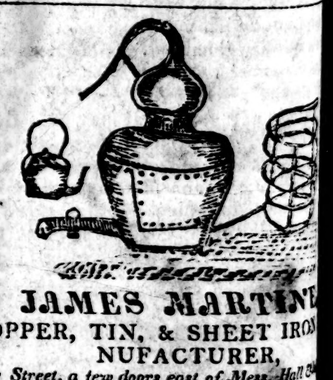
Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Bro
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would to call and examine the above assortment Subscriber is determined to sell low for country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.



JAMES MARTIN

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON NUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall &

BEING thankful for the liberal encou he has received, begs leave to inform and the public, that he has commenced siness, and having employed first rate flatters himself that he will be enabled to faction to all who may favor him with He has on hand, and offers on the most terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers assortment of Brazier's Copper and Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron to 7-8; also Sheet Iron, and every article with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the rials and workmanship, every article in short notice. ☞Orders from the Country fully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* all one constant employment and liber will be given by applying to

JAMES MAR

January 28,